FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 JANUARY 1981

American Hostages

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher arrived in Algiers, AFP reported, to hold talks with Algerian Foreign Minister Mohammad Ben Yihia concerning negotiations over the release of the U.S. hostages held by Iran. Citing "informed sources," the news agency reported that Iranian officials have confirmed the arrival of further U.S. clarifications to its latest proposal for the hostages' release.

Iranian Domestic Affairs

Shiraz radio reported that Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri told a religious seminar in the city that the enemies of Iran's Islamic revolution have started a "new and expanded effort" to destroy it, including propaganda attacks aimed at the clergy. The danger of diverting the revolution from its path, he said, is greater than the threat of an enemy military attack.

Iranian Foreign Affairs

Speaking at a Tehran press conference, according to PARS, Minister of State for Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi said Iran had warned United Arab Emirates officials not to get involved in "U.S. imperialist plots in the region." The minister added that Iran had given "strong warnings" to "reactionary governments" in the Persian Gulf not to give military assistance to Iraq. Regarding the forthcoming Islamic conference, Nabavi said Iran will not participate because Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has decided to attend the conference.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iraqi Prisoners--A total of 775 Iraqi troops captured in the latest Iranian offensive have arrived in Tehran, PARS reported. Citing a welcoming statement read to the first arriving group of prisoners, the news agency said that the Iraqis are to regard Iran as their "own home," using their detention to "gain an intimate insight into the Islamic revolution of Iran." The statement also pointed out to the Iraqi prisoners that Iran has never copied the "cruel acts" of Iraq's leaders in attacking civilians or using torture.

Military Situation--The Iranian armed forces continued to deliver "crushing blows" to Iraqi forces around Gilan-e Gharb and along the Kabir Kuh front, Tehran radio reported, making further westward advances and destroying more Iraqi tanks. In the course of summarizing further fighting along the Mahshahr-Abadan and Darkhovin-Mared axes, around Ahvaz and along the Karkheh River, an Iranian Joint Staff communique carried by the radio acknowledged that a "number of tanks...and one personnel carrier" were destroyed in the latest offensive.

Meanwhile, the Iraqi General Command, in a series of communiques carried by INA, claimed that Iraqi forces have halted the Iranian counteroffensive around Susangerd and Gilan-e Gharb, inflicting heavy losses in men and materiel on the Iranian forces. In an interview with the news agency, Yasin Ramadan, the Iraqi Army commander in chief, said that Iraqi forces "have taught the Iranian enemy a good lesson" in a battle which he described as important as the first Iraqi offensive last September.

Afghanistan

The Afghan Revolution Council Presidium approved a general military conscription law initiating universal military service for all males aged 20-40. In addition to reporting the conscription law, Kabul radio broadcast a declaration by the PDPA Central Committee and the Revolution Council Presidium explaining the reasons for the new law. The declaration stressed the threat by "exploiters and treacherous elements" to the Sawr Revolution and the need to strengthen the armed forces to counter this challenge. Calling on all Afghans to respond to the new law, the declaration at the same time warned that those who try to avoid military service or desert will be "severely punished."

The new military conscription law follows earlier reports that current Afghan draftees have threatened to desert if they are not released at the end of their scheduled tours of service.

Israel

According to Jerusalem television, Prime Minsiter Menahem Begin sees "no way out" of the Cabinet crisis over recommended salary increases for teachers and expects Finance Minister Yiga'el Hurvitz to resign at the 11 January Cabinet meeting. While the television report went on to state that if Hurvitz does resign, Begin will follow with his resignation, thus prompting early elections, Jerusalem radio said the prime minister will try to head off steps toward an election by waiting 2 days for Hurvitz' resignation to become effective and allowing other ministers who wish to resign to do so. At that time, the radio continued, Begin will meet with his fellow Likud coalition members to decide the issue of early elections and to forestall an alignment initiative in the Knesset. Tel Aviv IDF radio reported that, following a meeting with Begin to work out a compromise on the salary dispute, Interior Minister Yosef Burg said the National Religious Party, part of the Likud coalition, "should not initiate early elections" but warned that if Begin attempts to govern with a minority government, the date for elections probably will be advanced.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 006 *9 January 1981*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFHGANISTAN

Karmal Receives Indian Deputy Foreign Minister C 1
Ratebzad Interviewed on Indian Visit, Negotiations C 1
Revolution Council Presidium Approves Conscription C 3
Presidium Announcement C 3
UK Parliamentary Delegation Meets With Officials C 5
Kabul New Year Unrest Worse Than Reported C 5
[Paris FRANCE-SOIR 6 Jan]

INDIA

Gandhi Warns Neighbors Against Military Buildup E 1
Gandhi Greets Pakistan's Haq; Envoy To Visit E 1
India To Produce Metal Used in Nuclear Reactors E 1

PAKISTAN

Shahi Reiterates Desire for Peace With India F 1
Defense Ministry Denies Firing at Indian Trawlers F 2
Foreign Office Denies Naval Base Accord With PRC F 2
SFRY Foreign Affairs Official Meets With Shahi F 2

IRAN

Arrival of 'American Clarifications' Confirmed [AFP] I 1
Khomeyni Addresses Students on Religious Purity I 1
Governor Sees Coordinated 'Infiltration' I 3
Khomeyni Receives Mahallati, Al-Hakim 8 Jan I 4
Bani-Sadr Visits Headquarters in Khuzestan I 4
Public Prosecutor Decries Inaccurate Report I 4
Rouleau Views Internal Political Situation I 5
Bani-Sadr, Clerics Split I 5
'Retreat by Liberals' I 7
Tehran Radio Attacks Reagan Statement on Iran I 10
Tehran Program on Opposition to Area Regimes I 11
Second Group of Iraqi Captives Arrives 9 Jan I 12
Iraqi Soldiers Reportedly Desert From Front I 13
Armed Forces Joint Staff Issues Communique 368 I 13
Tehran: Victories Achieved on Various Fronts I 14
Tehran Cites PARS on Fighting on Abadan Fronts I 15
Shiraz Gendarmerie Draftees Ordered To Report I 15
Firuzabad Draftees I 15
Kazerun Draftees I 16
Arabistan Popular Movement Sends Memo to Waldheim I 16
[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 7 Jan]
NVOI Decries Iranian Officials' Anti-USSR Stance I 16
NVOI Claims Pakistan Aiding Anti-Iran Elements I 18

OTHER COUNTRIES

SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka To Establish Overseas Intelligence Service [SUN 3 Jan] P 1

KARMAL RECEIVES INDIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD081512 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, received Deputy Foreign Minister of the Republic of India R. Sathe this morning at the headquarters of the Revolution Council. Present at this meeting were Shah Mohammad Dost, the foreign minister, and Dr Jaskaran Sing Teja, ambassador of India in Kabul. R. Sathe arrived in Kabul yesterday.

RATEBZAD INTERVIEWED ON INDIAN VISIT, NEGOTIATIONS

LD082142 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Interview with Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan [DWOA] and chairman of the DRA Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization, by BAKHTAR correspondent on 8 January on her recent visit to India--interview read by announcer]

[Text] Dr Anahita Ratebzad said: In the course of a meeting with Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India, I handed to her the message of goodwill and good wishes of Premier Babrak Karmal. She said: The meeting, which lasted 40 minutes and concentrated on international issues in an atmosphere of deep sincerity, friendship and mutual understanding, was indicative of the traditional and good relations between the DRA and India. The further strengthening and expansion of the historical friendly relations between the DRA and India were also discussed.

Dr Anahita Ratebzad said: The DRA, as it has several times in pursuance of its peace-loving policy, has declared its readiness for talks with its neighbors, Iran and Pakistan. This goodwill and peace-loving policy of Afghanistan was once again put forth in the message from Babrak Karmal that was handed over to Mrs Gandhi.

Dr Anahita Ratebzad, expressing her thanks at the warm welcome that was given her at the time of her stay in India by the government, people, social and political organizations, said: This sincere and friendly welcome is a reflection of the unselfish feeling of the friendly people of India and the government of that country vis-a-vis the DRA. Anahita Ratebzad said: Her visit, whose purpose was to participate in the 10th congress of the National Women's Federation of India and in an advisory meeting that concerned the problems of women of the region, the enhancement of the role of women in the defense of peace and the transformation of the Indian Ocean and the Gulf to a zone of peace, was transformed into a manifestation of solidarity with revolutionary Afghanistan.

Dr Ratebzad added: The statement, which was delivered by her on behalf of the DWOA in the congress of the National Federation of Indian Women, was not only supported and welcomed by the participants of the congress, but had an extensive (?effect) in the Indian press.

Dr Anahita Ratebzad added: The Government and people of India proved their selfless friendship with the people and Government of the DRA by their warm and sincere welcome on this visit and have clearly indicated their desire to maintain peace and security in the region. She added: This visit not only reaffirmed the views and stands of the government and people of the two countries over international issues of mutual interest, but also had a valuable effect on the strengthening of mutual understanding and the still further expansion of friendly and sincere relations between the two countries.

This visit once again showed that the ancient and historical friendship between the people of Afghanistan and India has deep roots, and the people of India, by their unprecedented welcome on this visit, manifested the good and selfless feeling they have for the people and the Government of the DRA.

Dr Ratebzad said: during her stay in India she gave several press interviews to the reporters and correspondents of dailies and various magazines of India, from which we could name the PATRIOT HINDUSTAN TIMES, NATIONAL HERALD, Indian EXPRESS, [name indistinct] DAILY, and other local dailies which are published in different Indian languages.

She said: The interest of the Indian press in the basic changes after the Sawr Revolution, in particular its 1-year-old new development stage, is, by itself, indicative of the warm feeling the people of that country have for the DRA.

Dr Anahita Ratebzad, in her interview with the PATRIOT, in the course of describing the stability of the situation in Afghanistan and the active participation of the people of Afghanistan in the realization of the valuable programs of the DRA, said: In a period of 1 year the general situation in the country has improved as a whole. The DRA, under the leadership of Babrak Karmal, has undertaken extensive plans for the coordination of the broad masses of the people. During the past year congresses and conferences of toilers, peasants, teachers, public health employees, youths, women, religious leaders, chiefs and representatives of tribes, writers, poets, intellectuals, artists, journalists and national merchants were held.

In her interview with the PATRIOT she pointed out the unselfish assistance of the USSR with the people of Afghanistan and said: The USSR has extended every type of material aid to Afghanistan and has once again proved its loyalty to internationalist principles.

Dr Anahita, in the interview, said of the political situation in Afghanistan: We have crushed the backbone of the reactionary forces inside the country; internal security is now completely under the control of the heroic Armed Forces of Afghanistan. Tribes from various parts of the country have come to the government in groups and have expressed their desire to repulse foreign aggression and defend and support the government.

The Afghan youth stands in the first rank of the struggle against foreign aggression and is ready to sacrifice for internal development. Our Democratic Youth Orangization now has over 50,000 members, the DWOA, 8,000 members with another 2,000 interested; trade unions all over the country with 165,000 members, and the peasants have been organized in 2,300 cooperatives.

Dr Ratebzad said in the interview that the limited military contingent of the USSR is for the defense of the national sovereignty and independence of Afghanistan which is under foreign aggression.

Dr Ratebzad added: Despite the peace-loving stand of Afghanistan, the stand of the American agents shows that the position of the imperialists vis-a-vis revolutionary Afghanistan has not changed.

She, in the course of the interview, appreciated the efforts of Indira Gandhi, Indian prime minister, for the normalization of the situation in the region, and said: we appraise highly the efforts of Mrs Gandhi for the maintainence of peace in the region and the transformation of the Indian Ocean region into a zone of peace.

REVOLUTION COUNCIL PRESIDIUM APPROVES CONSCRIPTION

LD082054 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA chaired a meeting of the Presidium of the headquarters of the Revolution Council. At this meeting, the general military conscription law was approved in 8 chapters and 90 articles, which is law of today. This law will be published in the official gazette, newspapers and other journals of the country for the information of the public.

The Revolution Council Presidium approved the declaration of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolution Council Presidium and the Government of the DRA to all the people and the Armed Forces of the DRA regarding the new general conscription law, that had been approved by the Politburo and the government.

Presidium Announcement

LD082226 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 8 Jan 81

["Test" of declaration of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolution Council Presidium and the DRA Government approving the new, general military conscription law adopted on 7 January--read by announcer]

[Text] Respected countrymen and noble people of Afghanistan:

The PDPA, adhering to the peace-loving will of the people of Afghanistan and with the help of the heroic armed forces and other progressive and patriotic forces of our country, has toppled the pillars of oppression and has paved the way toward progress and development, toward the building of a new society and social justice in our ancient land, beloved Afghanistan.

We know that we are still on the threshold of liberating the country. We also know that the realization of aims and objectives that we have in front of us require time and much hard work. The most important fact is this: We have started on this path in a most decisive manner and are determined to build a prosperous Afghanistan.

The exploiters and treacherous elements who, as a result of the Sawr Revolution, were slung into the ditch of history, are, with the extensive aid of U.S. imperialism, the Beijing hegemonists, reactionary circles and some foreign countries, engaging against free, independent, heroic and revolutionary Afghanistan in terrorism, destruction, obstruction, conspiracies, robbery, murder and looting and are threatening the noble people of our country. Thus they try to create obstacles in the path of revolutionary changes and their realization in our country, threaten the democratic government and alter the path of building a new society. They should know that all their treacherous efforts to strengthen the previous oppressive and dilapidated regime and to foil the mass-supported Sawr Revolution are of no avail.

At present, the proud and real banner of the revolution is flying over our ancient and beloved country in this new development phase of the Sawr Revolution.

The people of Afghanistan, under the banner of the Sawr Revolution, in an extensive National Fatherland Front and with the leadership of PDPA are heroically fighting for real democracy and justice, respect for the sacred religion of Islam, respect for family, national, and tribal traditions, and toward independence, peace, freedom, progress, security, equality and fraternity. The just inspirations of the Sawr Revolution are eternal.

The protection and support of the workers of Afghanistan and all the patriotic elements of the country regarding the general policies of the PDPA and the Government of the DRA in building a new, prosperous life--without the exploitation of man by man--and the sincerity and sacrifices of the heroic DRA Armed Forces regarding the foundation and aims of the revolution and their readiness in fulfilling the gains of the Sawr Revolution are the guarantees of this order.

On the international level, the guarantors of the success of our revolution are all the progressive forces of the world and most of all the heroic, unselfish and fraternal all-round assistance of the USSR.

For the realization of all these sacred wishes and hopes and for the purpose of strengthening the DRA Armed Forces, the new general conscription law has been approved. This law states that the defense of the country and service to the people is the lofty and sacred duty of every individual in the country. Service in the ranks of our heroic armed forces is an honorable and patriotic obligation of our citizens.

The new general conscription law is the guarantee of total security and peace within the country: It also ensures the DRA's independence and will thus call to the ranks of the DRA Armed Forces all those hale citizens of Afghanistan who have reached their 20th birthday to serve as conscripts.

The age limit of the reserves, according to this law, is 40. This reservist age limit is 6 years less than the previous military conscript reservists' service period. NCO's and soldiers in military units who have completed their military conscription period and are still serving in the armed forces, defending the honor of the country with full awareness and with sacrifice, will be given a monthly salary of 2,000-3,000 afghanis. Meanwhile, their age regarding the reservist age limit will be reduced doubly[presumably meaning that 1 year of service in the armed forces will mean 2 years off the service period].

Our valiant armed forces are the armed forces of our working people, the army of the patriotic revolutionaries of Afghanistan and the army of the internationalists. Those citizens who have been called to the ranks of the army will gain experience in revolutionary militancy and will be trained to have patriotic feelings and love of the country, sincerity toward the aims of our revolution and solidarity with other workers of the world.

Those who want to assail our proud armed forces, try to avoid military service and desert will be severely punished and hated by all the noble and Muslim people of Afghanistan.

The defense of the gains of the Sawr Revolution, the defense of the country, national independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country is not only the sacred duty of the DRA Armed Forces, but also the sacred duty of all the Muslim people of Afghanistan.

Comrades and heroic friends, officers, soldiers, workers, peasants, youths, intellectuals, religious figures, noble Muslims, including those belonging to Shi'a and Sunni sects, artisans, merchants and national capitalists, tribes, brave nationalities of Afghanistan--Pashtuns, Jadzpiks, Hazarahz, Uzbeks, Turkmans, Baluchis, Nuristanis, and our other countrymen: Unite in struggling for the freedom, honor and grace of the country! Fight bravely against the internal and external enemies of revolutionary Afghanistan! Defend your people's order bravely and in a manly way.

Proud youths and sons of the workers, brothers and heroic sons of the revolution, real patriots: You, who represent the future hope of proud, free and independent Afghanistan--join the ranks of the heroic armed forces and bravely defend our beloved country.

Brave and freedom-loving youths of the tribes: Voluntarily join the ranks of the armed forces of our united country. Stand like walls of steel on the borders of our country and do not allow the enemies of the freedom and independence of our country, spies, robbers, traitors, murderers, oppressors, and the exploitersd of the working people to enter our sacred land.

The party, army and people are united. The Government of the DRA belongs to the heroic people of Afghanistan.

Let the heroic Armed Forces of the DRA under the banner of the Sawr Revolution march forward toward the building of prosperity and independence from our sacred soil. We shall bury them in dark graves.

Death to the reactionaries and the traitors of the Afghan revolution! Death to sinister reaction and world-devouring imperialism! Victory belongs to the free and noble people of Afghanistan!

UK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

LD081748 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Dr Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan, and chairman of the DRA Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization, received this morning in her Central Committee headquarters office the British parliamentary delegation which came to Kabul at the invitation of the DRA Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization. In the course of the meeting subjects of mutual interest were discussed.

According to another report, Shah Mohammad Dost, DRA minister for foreign affairs, also met this afternoon with the British parliamentary delegation. In the course of the meeting between the minister of foreign affairs and the British parliamentary delegation, topics of mutual interest were discussed and the minister of foreign affairs briefed them on the sociopolitical policy of the country.

The BAKHTAR agency correspondent reports that the British parliamentary delegation met today with Satar Pordali, president of the Central Committee of the Afghan trade unions. During the meeting, Satar Pordali briefed the delegation on the organization of the Afghan trade unions and the method of work of these social organizations.

KABUL NEW YEAR UNREST WORSE THAN REPORTED

LD081641 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 6 Jan 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Afghanistan: Demonstrations Grow"]

[Text] The incidents which took place in Kabul at the end of the year on the first anniversary of the Soviet presence were larger in scale than news which has so far been received might lead us to suppose. This is indicated by first-hand observers arriving in Paris on Monday.

According to these observers, the incidents were spread over several days. On 30 December, the Kabul firemen joined the police, who were demonstrating against extensions to their compulsory service and against the Soviet presence. In addition to the havoc caused by these angry policemen at a Soviet bookshop near the Kabul hotel, strikes by merchants broke out on 29 and 30 December.

On 29 December nearly all the shops closed on "Chicken Street," in the commercial quarter of Shahr-e Now, formerly a meeting-place for hippies and tourists. Militiamen of the Parcham faction of the Afghan Communist Party (the pro-Soviet faction which is in power) attempted to make them reopen. These militiamen, in civilian dress and armed with revolvers and Kalashnikov rifles, were accompanied by Afghan soldiers.

On the following day, a strike took place in the old Kabul bazaar on the right bank of the Kabul River, near the Pol-e Kheshti mosque. Again, according to these observers, three or four hundred mojahedin (Afghan Muslim rebels) who had come in from the outskirts of Kabul of from Paktia Province (situated between Kabul and the Pakistan border) attacked Soviet soldiers and sabotaged vehicles during the St Sylvester's Night in the Karte Now quarter. This is said to be the first time that the rebels have succeeded in leading a coordinated operation in Kabul; it was not possible to ascertain the exact outcome.

Apart from these dramatic operations, various sources report that rebels have assasinated Afghan civil servants judged to be pro-Soviet and that they have distributed pamphlets among the residents of Kabul at night.

Resistance to the Soviet presence is also being shown, according to some witnesses, by persistent agitation in the high schools and the faculties on the university campus situated in the western areas of the city, where the rebel organizations have demanded that classes reopen after the current university vacation.

GANDHI WARNS NEIGHBORS AGAINST MILITARY BUILDUP

BK091043 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] The prime minister warned the nation against military buildup by certain neighboring countries. Addressing a public meeting at Sonawda in Rajasthan, Mrs Gandhi said the country should be strong enough to meet any external or internal challenges. She said some neighboring countries are not only getting arms but it is also in the air that they are preparing an atomic bomb.

Reaffirming India's commitment to the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, Mrs Gandhi said it would be used for the development of the country. Mrs Gandhi has since returned to New Delhi after visiting some drought affected areas of Rajasthan.

GANDHI GREETS PAKISTAN'S HAQ; ENVOY TO VISIT

BK081615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has in a letter sent her good wishes to President Ziaul Haq and also wished for the welfare of the friendly people of Pakistan. The communication was sent a few days ago through the Indian ambassador in Islamabad. It was in reply to General Zia's message of good wishes to Mrs Gandhi on her birth. She reciprocated his good wishes and also conveyed India's goodwill for the people of Pakistan.

Meanwhile, additional secretary of the External Affairs Ministry N. Krishnan will be going to Islamabad in a day or two for talks with the Pakistani leaders on the forthcoming nonaligned foreign ministers meeting in New Delhi. Several senior officials have been sent out on similar missions to a number of countries.

INDIA TO PRODUCE METAL USED IN NUCLEAR REACTORS

BK081511 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Niobium, a vital metal used in nuclear reactors, will be produced for the first time in the country. A pyrochlore concentration plant will be set up in Sung valley in Jantia hills district of Meghalaya to produce the metal. About 1,000 kilograms of Niobium concentrate is expected to be produced in a year.

SHAHI REITERATES DESIRE FOR PEACE WITH INDIA

BK081655 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has said that Pakistan fully reciprocates and shares the desire expressed by Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi for friendship between India and Pakistan. In an interview with a correspondent of the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA in Islamabad yesterday, he said that Pakistan has always been ready for a dialog to harmonize our respective perceptions and to strengthen the entire region against the danger of interference by foreign powers on the basis of nonaggression, noninterference, sovereign equality and good-neighbor relations. He said that Pakistan has been reiterating that the Simla agreement has a pivotal character in our relations with India. Under this agreement, the two sides are obliged to resolve all disputes and differences peacefully, including the Jammu and Kashmir dispute. He said that Pakistan's occasional reference to its recognized position in regard to the Jammu and Kashmir issue and its stressing of the need for a just and honorable solution under the Simla agreement does not constitute a violation of any provision of the agreement and fully conforms with its spirit. Pakistan has been making efforts in this regard at the international level not only since 1977, but also as early as 1972 and 1976. The foreign minister regretted that these efforts by Pakistan were misinterpreted by India and a distorted version was presented which created the impression that Pakistan aims to solve the issue by force; nothing could be more incorrect.

Regarding the issue of nuclear energy, Agha Shahi said that it is a matter of much satisfaction that the Indian authorities, in contrast to the majority of the Indian media, have adopted quite a realistic attitude and do not raise much of a hue and cry over Pakistan's peaceful nuclear program and has not described it as dangerous.

He said that it seems that there is considerable understanding in Indian about Pakistan's international leanings. The fact is that if Pakistan tilts in any direction it is toward nonalignment, and it adheres to this. He said Pakistan dissociated itself from CENTO, which put an end to the organization. Pakistan joined the nonaligned movement after fully agreeing with the objectives and principles of the movement; it refused even to accept military aid.

Pakistan has always supported the idea of declaring the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, has demanded an end to the military presence of big powers in the Persian Gulf and surrounding areas, and has always supported the rights of Palestinians and other independence struggles. Agha Shahi asked: Under the circumstances, how can Pakistan's tilt be said to be one-sided? The facts fail to support these allegations.

He said that a great deal has also been said in India about Pakistan's acquisition of arms, which is incorrect. He said that it has also been said about Pakistan that it is spending the huge amount of 15 billion rupees on arms. When even this was considered insufficient, propaganda was made about an understanding between Pakistan and China on Jammu and Kashmir to compound the allegation. He said that all this is beyond our comprehension, and these things cannot create mutual trust and ties between Pakistan and India.

The most lamentable aspect of these things is that India's efforts to acquire the latest arms from both East and West and its frantic quest for more and more arms is overlooked; its preparedness is not discussed at all while attempts are made to foil or obstruct Pakistan's efforts to strengthen its defense in view of the threat to its security and legitimate defense needs.

Former Indian Prime Minister Desai's brave and timely revelation last month is a valuable service to the friendship between Pakistan and India and has apprised the Indian people of the legitimate concerns of Pakistan.

Official circles in India, he added, are in a unique position to embark on confidence-building measures at this time, if they so desire.

DEFENSE MINISTRY DENIES FIRING AT INDIAN TRAWLERS

BK090922 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] A Defense Ministry spokesman has stated that there is no truth in the report of a foreign news agency and the news broadcast by Kabul radio on Tuesday [6 January] that 31 Pakistani ships encroached on India's territorial waters and fired at Indian fishing trawlers. The report also said that the Pakistani Navy captured an Indian trawler along with its crew.

All-India radio said on Wednesday that the Indian Government was inquiring into the facts about the firing by a Pakistani aircraft on an Indian fishing trawler.

The spokesman said that there is not an iota of truth in these two reports and they are total fabrications.

FOREIGN OFFICE DENIES NAVAL BASE ACCORD WITH PRC

BK281057 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] A Foreign Office Spokesman in Islamabad today rejected as completely false and without foundation an allegation carried by some foreign radio broadcast that a secret agreement has been completed between Pakistan and China for the construction of a Chinese naval base west of the port of Karachi. The allegation is based on a report (?ascribed) to New Delhi news agency--PRESS ASIA INTERNATIONAL.

The spokesman said that Pakistan is firmly committed to a policy of nonalignment and is completely opposed to stationing of foreign troops and creation of foreign bases in any country. [Words indistinct] therefore, no question of allowing another power to establish naval base in Pakistan.

SFRY FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL MEETS WITH SHAHI

BK081056 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Yugoslavian Deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs (B. Patrice) called on Foreign Minister Agha Shahi in Islamabad yesterday evening and exchanged views on matters of mutual interest. (Patrice) also held talks with the additional secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other officials in Islamabad yesterday. He had detailed talks on the international situation, particularly the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries which is scheduled to be held in New Delhi next month. He also reviewed bilateral cooperation between the two countries. The last round of talks between the Yugoslav envoy and the Pakistani officials is being held today.

There was a unanimity of views during President Gen Mohammad's Ziaul Haq's visit to Yugoslavia on continuing mutual consultations between the two countries. The president visited Belgrade last May.

ARRIVAL OF 'AMERICAN CLARIFICATIONS' CONFIRMED

NC090920 Paris AFP in English 0916 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Tehran, 9 Jan (AFP)--Officials here today confirmed the arrival of some of the expected American clarifications in negotiations for release of the 52 American hostages in Iran, but added that details remained to be finalised by the U.S.

Iranians leaders were studying the latest American messages, in contact with the Algerian intermediaries through whom the negotiations were being conducted, the informed sources added. At issue is believed to be the amount of money the U.S. should deposit in Algeria as a guarantee in exchange for the hostages.

Iranian authorities last Tuesday sent the U.S. questions about American proposals, and the U.S. State Department in Washington said the response was sent the following [word indistinct].

American Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher arrived in Algiers yesterday.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES STUDENTS ON RELIGIOUS PURITY

LD081434 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1055 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni on 8 January at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran Mosque, Tehran, to students of teacher training colleges--recorded; 45 minute duration]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The gentlemen who have come from various provinces and who are teacher training students--to them it is necessary for me to say a few words. In the final analysis, a school and the teachers of a school are the prophets and the saints and the trainer of these teachers is the most blessed, most exalted God.

If man becomes divine and realizes that members of mankind are creatures of God and that they should be treated as if the reflection of God were seen in them; if we wake up and realize that we are from God and to Him we return; if we understand these two expressions in life, namely that we are all from Him and everything belongs to Him, that we are nothing and possess nothing and that whatever we have is from Him and we shall return to Him, and they take us into account [as heard] that they will reckon with us--if we understand these two expressions we will treat the creatures of God in a manner that will please God. That is God's command in all government organs, in all Islamic bazaars and on every street and road of Islamic countries--everywhere. If this divine expression is accepted in factories, farms, schools, ministries, consultative assemblies and in the councils--if these two expressions are accepted and become an article of faith, and man understands and believes them--that is, if it entered one's heart that we and everyone come from God and return to him, that all creatures belong to God and they should be treated with God's justice, then the most blessed, most exalted God will grant us great blessing. If we did not treat them with God's justice then we shall receive God's punishment from which no one can escape.

Those who imagine that there should be only learning in schools and nothing else and that there must be experts are simple minded. [chants of "God is great" repeated three times] It would be simple-mindedness for one to imagine that a teacher who is biased either in favor of the East or the West, who has either a Western or Eastern training--it would be simple-mindedness to appoint such a person as a teacher for our children, whose souls are like a mirror that can absorb everything. It would be simple-mindedness to hand over our children to a teacher who is moving toward the East and who would make our children Eastern oriented, or is moving toward the West and who would make our children Western oriented.

It would be simple-mindedness for us to imagine that expertise is the sole criterion or that knowledge is the criterion. Even the knowledge of divinity is not the criterion; the knowledge of monotheism is not the criterion: even the knowledge of philosophy and jurisprudence is not the criterion. Knowledge is not the criterion.

It would be simple-mindedness for us to imagine that it would be enough to have a number of knowledgeable people around. There should be people who have both the knowledge and the spiritual training. They should at least have the knowledge minus the bias. If we are to promote learning and made use of the knowledge of the learned, there should then be at least knowledge minus bias, having nothing to do with the East or the West. We should not have a situation in which our children's teachers are trained either in Washington or in Moscow. It would be simple-mindedness for us to imagine that we should bring in experts from which to derive benefit regardless of their spiritual character or political leaning. We cannot benefit from such people.

The very people who have now created so much troubles for our country and for Iraq--and more for Iraq then for us--they are the very people who are mostly experts, who have gone to university and have graduated at universities, but who have lacked training and purification. If there be knowledge without purification there will be again the shah's regime or Saddam's regime. If we do not purify ourselves and if there be no purification to go hand-in-hand with knowledge, our country will be dragged along the same direction as Saddam's. Your training as teachers must be an Islamic one.

If we are trained--and praise be to God our nation has experienced a change which allows us to become finally trained--we should treat everyone-even those who oppose us--with humanity, just as you can see now that our army and our corpsmen are treating their war prisoners with humanity--and they should treat them even with greater humanity. I recommend to all those who have these prisoners under their control that they should be treated humanely, because they are your guests. Of course, they have no weapons in their hands now. I declare that anyone in our nation who lays down his arms and joins the rest of the nation will be protected under Islam. We are not so simple-minded as to let into our country those who possess arms and run war rooms to give them a job, or to appoint then as teachers or take them into ministries. Possession of arms is a proof of treason and corruption, and Islam punishes the traitors and the corrupt, and drives then out of the world.

We are not such that we will not accept them if they lay down their arms and repent. If any of the Iraqi Army lay down their arms and seek asylum in our Islamic country, we shall accept then as dear guests. If any of the internal groups that have been so far engaged in insurgency desist from doing so and lay down their arms and join the embrace of the nation, we shall accept them. Anyone who has weapons will be treated as one of Saddam's soldiers. [shouts of "God is great" repeated three times] Right now, those who are captives of the Islamic country have no weapons, and they should be treated in a humane way--which is being done. However, the Iraqi propaganda--which is active all the time--is also spreading lies about this matter as well, namely that we are treating the prisoners in such and such a way. It is a lie, and our country is treating the captives in a good, humane and Islamic manner; it is looking after then, and anyone can come from any part of the world and see this for themselves. Of course, there is a great deal of adverse propaganda, and we should avoid doing things that could lead to adverse propaganda.

We want an Islamic country here. I declare that anyone attributing to me anything which is contrary to Islamic injuctions is lying; anyone saying I would condone the usurpation of an inch of the people's land seized contrary to Islamic principles, or a penny of the people's money seized or confiscated contrary to Islamic criteria, or a single trial held contrary to Islamic standards, or one single lash be delivered against someone contrary to Islamic interests is lying. I shun these things and the most blessed, most exalted God shuns then as well. [shouts of "God is great" repeated three times.]

I pray to most blessed, most exalted God for health and happiness for all mankind, our own nation and our own country.

GOVERNOR SEES COORDINATED 'INFILTRATION'

LD081355 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 1 Jan 80 p 9

[KEYHAN interview with East Azarbayjan Governor General Dr Sarukhani: "Evidence of Counter-revolutionary Influence Submitted to State Authorities"--date and location not specified]

[Excerpts] Tabriz--In an exclusive interview for KEYHAN, East Azarbayjan Governor General Dr Sarukhani gave his views on current issues facing the country and the region, as well as on the subject of the country's borders.

Referring to his recent trips to Tehran, his visit to the imam and the state authorities, and his participation in the Governor-general's conference, he said: On one of these trips, I presented a full report dealing with the province and the state of the northwest borders. In it I stated that while we continue to face the same problems on our foreign borders as before--though they vary in aspect from one period to another--our province suffered more from the penetration of counterrevolutionary groups and those totally opposed to the Islamic revolution of Iran than other provinces. This applies to sensitive and vulnerable areas just as, for example, when a microbe invades the human body, it goes for a spot where it is more able to cause harm. I am in possession of proof and evidence, which I have discussed with Mr Montazeri and other state authorities, including the prime minister, the prosecutor general for the revolution and the president of the Supreme State Court.

The East Azarbayjan governor general was asked, "Is our country threatened in the border region?" He replied: Of course, most of the border is the one we share with our northern neighbor, and I must say that it is not from that direction that danger threatens us. However, their aircraft have come as far as our borders and even crossed them on several occasions, perhaps mainly for purposes of reconnaissance, and reports received indicate that there are occasional deployments on the other side of the border; moreover, in certain areas the barbed wire has been cut, and a bridge over the river Arras has been hit. Of course, all this may have taken place long ago, but the principal cause of our problems is a situation where there is penetration by certain groups which establish relations with our northern neighbor. So much so that in the area around Astara and even in these parts there is coming and going between Russia and Iran, and the Russian Government is mainly endeavoring to prepare those parties, organizations and groups which are affiliated with Moscow to penetrate the revolutionary organizations.

On the western border reports have been received indicating that Turkey was doing the same, but it has subsequently been learned that Turkey was engaged in dealing with its own affairs, and relations between the Turkish Government and ourselves are excellent. However, it is possible that the Kurds of Turkey, together with the Kurds of Iraq, might send help to the Kurdish Democratic Party in Kordestan via Turkey.

Asked how he views problems in East Azarbayjan and what are the most important and pressing issues, both generally and at provincial level, Dr Sarukhani said: At present, we are concerned more with political issues. As you can see, over the past few days the whole country has been engulfed in a wave which has affected all provinces and villages; it is likely that counterrevolutionaries had a hand in this--so much so that we see plans implemented simultaneously and a pattern of incidents occurring. The important point is that these incidents are being penetrated by the selfsame infiltrators. In general, this is the greatest and most important difficulty facing us and all the provinces. However, given the vigilance which our people are showing and which, God willing, they will continue to maintain in the future, these plots will be thwarted, and there will be no further difficulties of this type.

Of course, the governor general's office, the revolutionary institutions and the authorities responsible for security are keenly aware of all this, and they are attempting to put a stop to conspiracy. As I said before, infiltrators are trying hard to gain a niche within the revolutionary institutions and to realize their aims by employing those most dear to us. This too is a problem we face, perhaps the most difficult of all, for they have succeeded to some extent. Evidence of this is that, just at the moment when the counterrevolutionary wave has engulfed the country, we see the corps in Hashtrud seizing and detaining the director general for education and the same thing happening in Moghan. If we imagine that this is done merely out of concern, then why did they not behave in this way much sooner, and why is it occurring just at the time when a wave is affecting different areas. This shows therefore that a single hand is directing all these incidents without them being aware of it.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES MAHALLATI, AL-HAKIM 8 JAN

JN090907 Tehran Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution, received Hojjat ol-Eslam Fazollah Mahallati, the imam's representa-tive at the revolution guard's corps. Mahallati was accompanied by (Mortaza Reza'i), commander of the revolution guards. During the meeting, brother (Reza'i) reported to the imam on the operations of the revolution guards at the front. The imam gave his valuable directives in all fields.

Imam Khomeyni, leader of the nation and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, yesterday morning also received Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyid Muhammad Baqir al-Hakim, who reported to the imam on the internal conditions in Iraq and congratulated him on the great victories achieved by the army of Islam.

BANI-SADR VISITS HEADQUARTERS IN KHUZESTAN

LD081730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1639 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief, continuing his tour of battlefronts in Khuzestan, visited the operational headquarters before noon today. He inspected the operations and efforts being made by the brave soldiers, officers and NCO's of the Islamic armed forces in confronting the enemy's mercenaries.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR DECRIES INACCURATE REPORT

LD081829 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Public Prosecutor Ayatollah Musavi-Ardebili, in a telephone interview with the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic, announced this evening that, regrettably, one of Tehran's evening paper's publication of his interview about rumors of torture in prisons has been treated in a manner which has resulted in the omission and censorship of a great many essential parts. Consequently, the interview has not bee treated properly. Even a great number of facts presented in the interview have been misrepresented.

He then added: The distorted presentation of his interview in the paper has been so serious that following a contact with him by a Spanish news agency it transpired that the agency, having read the interview in the said paper, had reached a totally inaccurate conclusion. The public prosecutor, in conclusion, expressed the hope that similar instances will not reoccur; that in quoting individuals honesty will be adhered to.

ROULEAU VIEWS INTERNAL POLITICAL SITUATION

Bani-Sadr, Clerics' Split

LD081343 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Jan 81 p 4

[Part II of Eric Rouleau dispatch: "Iran: The 'Consecrated' War--II. The Rise of the Pasdaran"]

[Text] Tehran--Is there a danger of Bonapartism in Iran? If there is, could President Bani-Sadr be a candidate for the succession? Initially whispered in the drawing rooms of the taghutis (the aristocrats), these questions are now being raised in the press and passionately debated in political circles. The Islamic government--in both its radical and moderate factions--is already thinking about the postwar period. Since nobody doubts that the war will be won, everybody is wondering how a victorious army would behave.

Paradoxically a new phenomenon is arousing different feelings: The army, which was formerly hated, vilified and humiliated, has acquired incredible popularity during the Gulf war. It has been "cleared" politically speaking by demonstrating its fidelity to the regime and to the homeland. It has, generally speaking, fought honorably and often courageously in clearly unfavorable conditions. Pilots returning from a mission over Iraq are acclaimed and applauded on the landing strips. There are impressively large crowds at the funerals of soldiers killed on the battlefield. The poorer people crowd round the barracks doors to offer the soldiers poultry, fruit or delicacies. The men who drive the communal taxis carry their uniformed passengers free of charge.

The moderate nationalists are pleased at this. "The army which served as a tool of repression was never a national or people's army in our country," one of President Bani-Sadr's close advisers told us. "It has finally been adopted by the people." The radical-wing Muslims are, however, not reassured. The officers, many of whom are "Westernized" in the literal or figurative sense of the word, either because they were trained in the United States or because they come from bourgeois families, remain suspect in the militant clerics' eyes. With the bazaar, the civil service and the university, the army is one of the potential bases of counterrevolution, with the essential difference that it has the means of seizing power.

"It is quite simply ridiculous to talk about Bonapartism," Mr Bani-Sadr told us. "For the first time since the Safavid Dynasty (17th century--Rouleau note) our army is tied to the people who themselves are armed to the teeth. It is insane to talk about a coup d'etat." The president of the republic in an article published by ENQELAB-E ESLAMI on 2 November, added not very kindly for his adversaries: "Those who raise such stupid questions are simple-minded. While our brothers are laying down their lives to defend the republic, those people are only thinking of power and of sharing the spoils of war."

The distrust is certainly shared. Some Islamic Republican Party [IRP] leaders are wondering why Mr Bani-Sadr is "assiduously courting" the military, why he is spending most of his time at the armed forces headquarters, why he is making constant tours of the various fronts and the officers' mess, and why he has nothing but extravagant praise for the army. The head of state, they concede, is, of course, commander in chief of the armed forces, but does he have nothing else to do? Relieved of all the powers which he regards as his, Mr Bani-Sadr has, in fact, devoted his energies to routing the Iraqi invaders. He has even decided to go live in Khuzestan "far from Tehran's intrgues," he told one of his close advisers; "and I will remain there until the enemy is totally defeated," he added publicly.

Does he even have the power to direct military operations? The expansion of the Supreme Defense Council to include members of the Muslim movement's radical wing has put him in a minority within this "super government." Although he is its current chairman, the Supreme Defense Council holds half of their meetings in his absence and announces its decisions without consulting him. For instance the council appointed permanent representatives, mostly clerics, to supervise the various fronts, despite Mr Bani-Sadr's previous protests at what he regards as "disastrous interference" by members of the clergy in military affairs.

Two Strategies, Two Views

A twin-headed government, or rather two rival power centers, is assuming the task of defending the national territory and this is causing friction and polemics. "If the strategy for the Khuninshahr (formerly Khorramshahr) battle had been drawn up according to the clerics' advice, the Iraqis would never have captured the section of the city which they now control," Ayatollah Khamene'i, Imam Khomeyni's representative in the Supreme Defense Council said during the Friday sermon. Responding to this remark President Bani-Sadr told PARS the next day: "Those who stay away from the front looking for so-called traitors, those who enjoy maintaining discord are the very people who are responsible for the setback in Khuninshahr."

There are two conflicting strategies and also two ways of viewing the war. The militant clergy intends to place the irregular forces in the limelight, to entrust the defense of cities and villages to the partisans and use the army as an auxiliary force in some places and the spearhead of a counteroffensive in others. The political implications of the "people's war" are obvious. Any victory would be attributed to the people and those leading them; any defeat could be attributed to some failure by the regular army and, logically, to the man who is, in particular, its commander in chief.

The strictly military arguments are equally valid. The Baghdad army is better structured and equipped than the Tehran army; all the more reason for countering it with a force which it would have difficulty in overcoming. It only took a few hundred partisans to hold back the Ba'thist armored columns on the outskirts of Khuninshahr for more than 6 weeks; similarly the Baghdad forces have been marking time at Abadan's gates since mid-October and, everywhere else, are surrounding or besieging the urban centers without trying to penetrate them. Indeed the cost the occupying them would be too high in terms of equipment and men. In this respect the Iranians are in a much better position: They are innumerable, are fighting on their own territory and do not need heavy weapons or complex logistics.

The leadership of the people's resistance has naturally enough been entrusted to the "revolution guards" (the pasdaran) --the militia formed in the republic's early days to counterbalance the army, the police and the gendarmes inherited from the empire. It was regarded as a counterforce. Hence the attempt made to disband it, first by the chief of the provisional government Bazargan and then by Mr Bani-Sadr as soon as he was elected president. Thanks to the war the pasdaran are in a position to become the Islamic government's preferred tool.

The pasdaran are recruiting, training and arming guerrillas in the cities and villages. They negotiate the purchase of weapons for their arsenals, sometimes directly with governments (Libya and Syria in particular). They have set up a general staff separate from that of the regular army to organize and coordinate the partisans' military operations. They have even founded their own intelligence service, a public relations office and publications which serve as their political platform. Their supreme leader, Morteza Reza'iyeh, is a full member of the Supreme Defense Council.

The pasdaran organization is bound to expand. Parliament has just, at the pasdaran's request, entrusted them with control of the "army of 20 millions," so called because its aim is to group all civilians, adult men or women, who might volunteer to defend the country. Thus the partisans' numbers--estimated at some 20,000 trained commandos, 200,000 trained commandos [as published] and 1 million undergoing training--are far superior to those of the regular army (200,000 men on the various fronts).

The two forces are necessarily complementary, Defense Minister Colonel Fakuri pointed out timidly, because, he said, "machineguns cannot destroy Tupolevs or tanks." One of the main pasdaran leaders, Mohsen Reza'iyeh, readily agreed but played down the role of the "professionals." "Only an ideologically motivated army like ours, like the ones which liberated Vietnam and Algeria," he replied, capable of mobilizing the people for the long war of attrition which we plan to wage until the Iraqi regime falls."

Some coordination is starting to appear between the two armies. There are hopes of extending this coordination, also with a view to helping the war, to the various people's organizations which are proliferating and acting in dispersed fashion: the (bassif) which groups the civil defense teams; the showra-ye mahali--a type of district Soviet created at the instigation of the late Ayatollah Taleghani to settle social problems; the workers councils--self-managing bodies elected in the factories and places of work; and the trade unions, among others.

In most of these organizations the Muslim militants--moderate or radical--are in the majority. However the wind of racialization which is blowing in the country is likely to eventually sweep away those who are pejoratively termed "the liberals" in Iran.

'Retreat by Liberals'

LD081617 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Jan 81

[Part III of Eric Rouleau dispatch: "Iran: The 'Consecreated' War, III--Retreat by the 'Liberals'"]

[Text] Tehran--"We are being stifled, we cannot go on!" After the taghutis (the aristocrats), the big industrialists, the former imperial regime's big businessmen, here we have a bazari, a fairly wealthy trader--formerly an unqualified supporter of Imam Khomeyni and the clergy--in turn attacking the "mullahs' dictatorship." His house has been searched for hours about the "suspect relations" he allgedly had with "liberals"--that new category of counterrevolutionaries. The pasdaran (revolution guards) who invaded his house, he explained indignantly, did not "even have a search warrant."

Almost 2 years after the fall of the monarchy the rule of law has still not been established. Goods are still being seized and confiscated, usually at the initiative of a cleric or a local committee which does not bother about legal procedure. Of course, it is possible to appeal to the revolutionary courts, but they declare themselves incompetent or, in most cases, find against the plaintiffs. To do that they merely have to refer to the Islamic doctrine embodied in the Constitution and the Raja'i government's program, which states that property belongs to God alone. God only "delegates" this privilege Partially and on a temporary basis," and on the express condition that the beneficiaries use it "for the community's benefit."

Joint commissions comprising officials and clerics have recently been touring the rural districts to carry out the umpteenth land distribution, confiscating as they go land lying fallow or farms requiring the help of paid workers. "Big" landowners and also medium landowners of all kinds, described as "parasites," are eliminated in favor of a distribution and marketing network now being set up.

Foreign trade, formerly a source of wealth for the bazaris, is also being nationalized. The Gulf war is being used as a justification for speeding up the process which has been started. The import of inessential products and even production goods has been reduced, both out of concern to save foreign currency and out of a desire to ensure the country's economic independence. Thus the big assembly industries will be dismantled and replaced by small production units which do not depend on foreign countries for their supplies.

The structural upheavals in the economy which have come on top of frequently brutal state interventions have helped to accentuate the political bipolarization and create the schism between the two wings of the Islamic movement which are vying for power: The "radicals" and the "liberals." The clerics' participation in demonstrations at the beginning of December against Ayatollah Beheshti's Islamic Republican Party, [IRP] notably in the holy cities of Qom and Mashhad, bears witness to the clerics' division along the same lines as the split in the secular political world. Among the big ayatollahs only Hoseyn Montazeri supports Imam Khomeyni's policy unconditionally and without reservations. Khomeyni spares his fellows--for instance Ayatollah Shari'at Madari, whose silence is a demonstration of his deep disapproval--but denounces "some mullahs who are worse than the Savakists."

Who is the "good" Muslim, "really faithful to the imam's line?" President Bani-Sadr answered that question in a speech delivered in Zhaleh Square on 8 September when he strongly attacked the IRP, accusing it of trying to "monopolize Islam" and "control the government by despotism." Mohammad Raja'i, supported by the IRP's parliamentary majority, had just formed a "homogeneous" government excluding Mr Bani-Sadr's "Westernized" friends. It was already clear that Ayatollah Beheshti's party was going to continue eliminating "power centers," starting with the one which the president of the republic represents....

Since laxity is not appropriate in wartime, Mr Raja'i set out to conquer the state machine. He completed the purge of the civil service, the intelligence services--whose chief Mehdi Chamran, has been replaced by one of Raja'i's henchmen--and the university (closed since last spring for the "Islamization" of the curricula), the radio and and television, and the press. In this process former Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi lost his post as editor of the daily KEYHAN and Sadeq Qotbzadeh--who held the same post--was forced to abandon the newspaper which he was about to launch. When Qotbzadeh took advantage of a television debate to protest against censorship, the pasdaran arrested him without notifying the public prosecutor. Contrary to expectations Imam Khomeyni did not intercede for him. Mr Qotbzadeh owes his regained and, it is said, temporary freedom to a ruse used by one of his friends, Sadeq Tabataba'i, and Tabataba'i's brother-in-law Ahmad Khomeyni (the imam's son), who virtually sprung him from prison.

Bani-Sadr, Opposition Leader?

With his political friends decimated, President Bani-Sadr took refuge on constitutional ground to veto the appointment of several key ministers proposed by Mr Raja'i, including the foreign minister and economy minister, hoping by so doing to "position" his own supporters in the government. Accused of "obstructive maneuvers," the head of state constantly repeated: "I was elected by the nation, I am chief executive and it is not natural for men who are incompetent or unknown to be to be forced upon me." To which came the reply, the Islamic Republic has a parliamentary system in which the president's role is virtually an honorary one. "One comparable to that of Queen Elizabeth," his adversaries added treacherously.

In any case, that is how Mr Raja'i treats him. The government chief has published a circular demanding that all administrative correspondence including the presidency's correspondence should pass via the prime minister's office.

On the other hand Mr Raja'i "forgets" to submit or is late in submitting decrees adopted by the government to Mr Bani-Sadr for ratification. He also refuses to deliver diplomatic passports or exit visas to particular individuals to whom the head of state has entrusted an official overseas mission. In the absense of a minister Mr Raja'i is personally in charge of foreign policy, notably through the Supreme Defense Council on which his friends have a majority. In addition, he is planning the economy through an "interim" minister whose appointment does not require the head of state's approval.

"It is probably the first time in history that the president of a republic has in reality had the role of opposition leader," one of Bani-Sadr's close advisers remarked bitterly. Being involved in journalism, Bani-Sadr argues with the government in the columns of ENQELAB-E ESLAMI in the form of "notebooks" in which he relates what he does and says each day and describes his disputes with the prime minister. Thus the prime minister is frequently portrayed, by insinuation, as ignorant, a liar and a despot.... Mr Raja'i has chosen not to reply. However, a journalist from ENQELAB-E ESLAMI (which Mr Bani-Sadr directs through other people) was refused admittance to a press conference given by the government chief, and another was beaten up in the headquarters of the radio and television, which the president of the republic has decided to boycott as long as censorship remains in force....

Mr Raja'i is consistent with the doctrine which he spelled out in his ministerial program. Freedom will be tolerated, he stated, "within the framework of Islamic ideology, not according to the criteria of Western democracy or Eastern dictatorship." On the basis of this principle the prime minister submitted a plan to parliament, which is original to say the least, relating to the future of political parties. He divides then into four categories: 1) The Muslim parties, which follow Imam Khomeyni's line 100-percent and which will be associated in government; 2) The symathetic parties which "in practice do not bow to religious leadership." The government will have "close ties" with them without, however, entrusting them with key posts; 3) The opposition parties "which have not yet resorted to plotting against the Islamic Republic." The government will adopt a "vigilant attitude" toward them; 4) The enemy parties, which have allegedly taken up arms against the Islamic Republic or are planning to do so." They will be entitled to an "ideologically scathing reply" (?) and, if necessary to an "armed response."

The last category is clearly aimed at the Kurdish guerrilla organizations and the people's feda'yan who were their partners until last summer. The government pretends not to know that this group split last June and that the majority group took the most understanding of attitudes toward Imam Khomeyni's "anti-imperialist regime" before denouncing any action against the Islamic Republic as "counterrevolutionary." The feda'yan's position remains paradoxical: Their leaders had a cordial meeting with Ayatollah Beheshti, who had accounts of the talks published in the press, but many of their cadres are persecuted or imprisoned and some are executed.

The Mojahedin-e Khalq (progressive Muslims) should have been included in the second or, possibly, the third category of the prime minister's classification. In practice they are treated as the republic's enemies. Their "crime" is to support President Bani-Sadr's main ideas, to enjoy the sympathy of "liberals" accused of following "Brezezinski's line," such as Mr Bazargan, and of supporting the Kurdish guerrillas. Hence the harsh repression to which they are subjected and the recent banning of all their publications.

The Tudeh Communist Party has a position apart. Regarding itself as "following Imam Khomeyni's line 100 percent," it aspires to be included in the first category, hopes to be placed at least in the second and would, unwillingly, resign itself to being classified in the third. The phenomenon is unusual, to say the least: Although a Marxist party, the Tudeh is nonetheless enthusiastic about Islam, in its revolutionary form, of course, and actively supports almost all the "militant clergy's" initiatives.

The Tudeh does not conceal its differences of opinion, which are sometimes considerable (for instance the government's anticommunism), but it relegates them to the level of "secondary" and, it hopes, "temporary contradictions" which should, it says, take second place to the "fundamental task" of "defeating the imperialists and their counter-revolutionary allies."

The Tudeh has reaped some fruits from its policy. It is the only party which Imam Khomeyni has never criticized by name, the only Marxist party to have been officially legalized by the Revolution Council (fall 1979), and, finally, the only one to have a whole series of publications--a daily newspaper, a monthly publication and various weeklies--all duly authorized.

Most leftwing parties implement or try to implement a strategy more or less analogous to the Tudeh's without, however, refraining from denouncing the tendency to "toe the line," and the "opportunism" and "reformism" of the party led by Nureddin Kianuri who, in turn, accuses them of "puerile leftism." They are all counting on the radicalization of the Islamic Republic, inevitably causing the leaders to draw support from the "revolutionary forces." Such reasoning leaves many observers skeptical. It is true, however, that a great deal depends on what happens in the Gulf war.

TEHRAN RADIO ATTACKS REAGAN STATEMENT ON IRAN

LD081644 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0220 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] With every day that passes of the war imposed by the American regime ruling in Iraq, history witnesses further signs of the repetition of crimes, aggression and slaughter by the world devourers against a deprived and uprisen nation. The 100-day silence of the so-called human rights organizations and the puppet United Nations organization in the face of the savage violations and bombings of civilians in Iran is further evidence of the dependence of such organizations, which are in the service of world imperialism and Zionism.

The imperialist propaganda organizations are (?shedding tears) for 52 criminal spies while our Muslim nation has for the past 25 years continuously witnessed the crimes and aggressions of world-devouring America against Iran's basic rights by those in the guise of diplomats, ambassadors and embassy. The United Nations organization has fallen mute in the face of aggression against the rights of the deprived people of the world, while the crimes of the American agents in Dezful, Ahvaz, Abadan and other cities in Iran are being repeated every day. The [word indistinct] human rights fabricated by international aggressors has assumed the title of human rights at a time when scores of innocent men and women are being sacrificed at the hands of a puppet servant and (?due to the conspiracy) of the American mercenaries.

The aggressive America is shedding crocodile tears in the world for the sake of 52 spy hostages, while its black and crime-ridden file in Vietnam, Central America, the Middle East and Iran reveals its evil nature; while--the past 25 years aside and since the revolution--through the conspiracies in Kordestan and the imposed war, America has caused the deaths of thousands of Muslim fighters who are guilty only of defending their revolution, their honor and their freedom; while the hostage-taking by our nation is itself the best proof of the continuous crimes of their predecessors during the past 25 years and during the period since the revolution.

Ronald Reagan [words indistinct] politicians, capitalists, and world devourers have called the deprived Iranian nation "barbarians and kidnappers" while his true predecessors have broken the record of tyranny and crime throughout history. A nation which was plundered continuously for 50 years by England and 25 years by America now has treated the hostage spies in such a way that even the envoy of the British pope [as heard] after visiting the imprisoned spies, said in a press conference in London: As I was the envoy of the archbishop of Canterbury I was shown a great deal of kindness in Iran. The Muslim leaders of Iran have shown great respect toward him as a religious leader. Concerning his visit with the imprisoned spies, he said: all of them were well and had been treated with kindness. Mr Waite, the envoy of the archbishop of Canterbury, played a record for the reporters in which Dr Coleman and his wife who are imprisoned in Iran on suspicion [bejorme-e jasusi] of spying, said: We have made many friends in the prison. We regard the young revolutionary guards as our sons. In the continuation of his press conference in London, the envoy of the archbishop of Canterbury said after returning from his visit to the prisoners in Iran: The Iranian people are honorable and believing people; we should respect them and try to understand their difficulties, because before the revolution they had many martyrs and they have endured great hardships.

Throughout the history of its struggles the Muslim and fighting Iranian nation has proved that it has no wish other than to achieve its rights and to be in charge of its destiny.

TEHRAN PROGRAM ON OPPOSITION TO AREA REGIMES

JN091157 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0715 GMT 9 Jan 81

[From the "Political Followup" program: "A Pause With an Analyst Who Does Not Understand Politics"]

[Excerpts] In one of his columns, which are published in the paper AL-WATAN every Friday under the headline "Will the Amman Summit Be a Step Toward the Right Path"," 'Abd ar-Rahman 'Abd al-Khaliq says: The Iranian revolution represents a new challenge to the Arab regimes since, from the first day it broke out, this revolution has cast doubts on these regimes' legitimacy. With surprising superiority this revolution announced that these regimes do not deserve to have the hands of the revolution's men extended to them. The revolution wanted to remove these regimes from Islam, which it professed from [word indistinct].

We must clarify some points here. First, our Islamic revolution truly represented a challenge to some Arab regimes and not to all Arab regimes. The best proof of this is that there are some Arab regimes which support our revolution. As for the masses, they are all supporting us.

Second, we did not cast doubts on the legitimacy of this or that regime since our job is not to cast doubts but only to put into the limelight the regime desired by Islam for this nation. It is from this premise that the masses can assume their duty, since it is these masses which cast doubts.

Third, as for the statement that we, with surprising superiority, announced that some of these regimes do not deserve to have our hands extended to them, we do not see what is suprising in our stand. Is superiority a strange process in Islamic behavior? The Koran itself says: So lose not heart, nor fall into despair; for ye must gain mastery if ye are true in faith. We believe that superiority is an Islamic moral, which Islam has taught us in order to confront our enemies.

As for extending hands to regimes which are ruled by Qabus, Saddam, Husayn and As-Sadat, we consider ourselves above extending our hands to murderers and professional butchers who have stained themselves with our masses' blood, have given support and backing to the Zionist entity and have enabled the U.S. imperialists to such the wealth of our masses and one nation.

Fourth, we did not try to remove such regimes as those of Saddam, As-Sadat, Qabus and Husayn from Islam since these regimes were never Islamic regimes. Rather, God passed his judgement on these regimes of unbelievers, wrongdoers and depraved. Have you not read God's statements: If any do fail to judge by the light of what God hath revealed, they are no better than unbelievers; if any do fail to judge by the light of what God hath revealed, they are no better than wrongdoers; and, if any do fail to judge by the light of what God hath revealed, they are no better than those who rebel. [Koranic verses] Does 'Abd ar-Rahman 'Abd al-Khaliq want us to extend our hands to those whom God judged to be unbelievers, wrongdoers and depraved? What [word indistinct] logic is he using?

Fifth, we have not professed Islam for ourselves only, as you accuse us of doing. We believe that everyone who declares that there is no God but God, that Muhammad is his prophet, becomes a Muslim. However, the Islam of the individual is one thing while that of the regime is another. The regime's has one established criterion, which was defined by the holy Koran. We as Muslims dare not go beyond the Koranic criteria whatever they are.

Having made these observations, let us see what our brother 'Abd ar-Rahman exactly wants to say in the paper AL-WATAN. On page eight of the paper, he says: Thus, whether we like it or not and in the face of this new threat--namely, the Islamic revolution, which is threatening the Arab regimes and entire nation--these regimes must find an objective outlet for such a threat.

Dear listener, do you know what the objective outlet is for the challenge being faced by the Arab regimes? In 'Abd al-Khaliq's viewpoint, such an outlet is the Amman summit conference.

According to what Islamic criterion is the challenge of such regimes as those of Saddam and Qabus by the Islamic revolution considered a challenge that is directed against the entire nation?

'Abd ar-Rahman, perhaps you are admitting that these regimes insisted on and called for convening the conference when the Islamic revolution represented a challenge to them? Have you not wondered why a popular Islamic revolution should pose a challenge to these regimes, whose interests you are crying over?

If these regimes are truly popular, Islamic and not associated with the infidel colonialism, why should the Islamic revolution pose as a challenge to them?

You are not to blame. Rather, the fault lies in this Iraqi paper that opens its pages to such fallacious [reference to the Kuwait AL-WATAN] and sick viewpoints, which you express in the paper AL-WATAN.

Finally, we want to inform you that the Muslim Kuwaiti people do not observe such falsities, which lack even the simplest form of intelligence, an intelligence which even the most idiotic devils acknowledge.

SECOND GROUP OF IRAQI CAPTIVES ARRIVES 9 JAN

JN0900751 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] PARS says that the second group of Iraqi captives arrived in Tehran early this morning. These soldiers were captured during the sudden attack launched by our victorious forces against Saddam's mercenaries last Monday.

The first group of those captives was transferred to Tehran 2 days ago. Foreign correspondents dispatched reports to this effect to all parts of the world.

In Communique No 201, the Iraqi leadership alleged that only eight personnel from among the ranks of the Iraqi Army died during the attack launched by the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran against the Iraqi Army.

PARS says that the second group numbers 280.

IRAQI SOLDIERS REPORTEDLY DESERT FROM FRONT

JN08146 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Citing the Khuzestan public relations department, the correspondents of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran report that due to disgust with the war, its continuation and the successive defeats sustained by the Iraqi Army, many soldiers and NCO's of the 24th Mechanized Brigade of the 10th Division have deserted and other Iraqi Army personnel have abandoned their positions on the Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr] front and escaped with their weapons and equipment. The report says that the criminal Iraqi regime has issued orders that the deserters be pursued.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES COMMUNIQUE 368

LD081758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1639 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Communique 368 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name.

The Muslim and combative Iranian nation: the Islamic Republic's Armed Forces, the corps of revolution guards as well as other popular forces are fighting bravely on all fronts where battles between good and evil are being waged and inflicting considerable blows and casualties on the invading enemy.

Following are the outcome of battles over the past 24 hours:

1. On the Mahshahr-Abadan road, the positions of Saddam's mercenary forces were brought under fire; 4 tanks, 6 vehicles, 1 antiaircraft gun and 14 enemy bunkers were destroyed, and nearly 48 enemy troops were killed.

2. On the Darkhovin-Mared road, the Isalmic army combatants set ablaze two khamseh-khamseh guns, three tank bunkers and one enemy vehicle; they also killed five Iraqi troops.

3. This morning, one airborne helicopter was attacked by two Iraqi MiGs in Darkhovin area; the helicopter's rotor was damaged, however, both pilots are safe.

4. In the Ahvaz area, following ground forces' fire, an Iraqi missile-launching pad was destroyed and three trucks carrying equipment for the missile were set ablaze. Furthermore, on one of southern fronts one enemy 25-mm [as heard] cannon bunker was totally destroyed:

5. Fighting contineus on the Karkheh fronts, with both sides exchanging fire. On this front, two civilian compatriots are reported to have been martyred and another wounded. Also, in the Sumar area, as a result of enemy artillery fire, one self-sacrificing Islamic individual was martyred and another wounded:

6. Yesterday, enemy planes attacked areas in Dezful, Bushehr and Ilam, however, having faced the Islamic forces antiaircraft battery, they were forced to flee. Moreover, as a result of enemy fire on residential areas in Abadan two houses were burned yesterday. Subsequently, immediate steps were taken by the fire-fighting squad to put out the fire.

7. In the course of mopping-up operations in villages in Sanandaj and Kamyaran against illegal armed individuals, four raiders were killed and a number of vehicles and other equipment was seized.

8. In the course of a series of victorious operations on 5 January, a number of tanks of the Army of the Islamic Republic and one personnel carrier was destroyed and some more were damaged. An accurate figure of the equipment will be announced. Meanwhile, during the same operations, 10 self-sacrificing Islamic troops were martyred and 26 wounded.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

TEHRAN: VICTORIES ACHIEVED ON VARIOUS FRONTS

LD081924 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1646 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] According to a PARS dispatch today, Islam's combatants on the Gilan-e Gharb front scored a fresh victory. From the air and land they subjected Saddam's mercenary soldiers to crushing blows, destroying 10 enemy tanks and killing 160. The commander of western operations, who personally directed combat operations described, in an interview with the PARS correspondent, as excellent the advance made of the combatants of Islam and a cause for pride.

The PARS correspondent also added: The operations were carried out with complete coordination between the forces of the army, the Islamic revolution guards, the gendarmerie and other forces defending Islam thanks to protection afforded by the artillery fire of the ground forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to cooperation from the Airborne Division. The report says that the battle continues to rage fiercely on this front.

Quoting Karand's lieutenant-governor's office, PARS also reported: Last night the imam's devotees, in a guerrilla attack in Dasht-e Zahab destroyed 3 tanks of Saddam's mercenary forces, killed 30 enemies of the Islamic revolution and wounding 50. Large quantities of arms were also captured.

According to a PARS dispatch, in the past 2 days several observers of mercenary Saddam were killed on the (Chahalband) front and their observation equipment was captured by the combatants of Islam.

Another dispatch says: Islam's heroes in the Bar Aftab region, near Gilan-e Gharb, forced the enemy to retreat some 4 km from their positions and in turn advanced in this region, which was formerly occupied by the aggressors.

In the Zahab-Qasr-e Shirin region, on the (Kurreh Mush), (Bazi Deraz), (Daneh Khoshk) and (Qaraviz) fronts, the combatant forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran also succeeded in pushing back the enemy. Throughout the day the battle continued to rage between the forces of right and wrong. From the Zahab to the Dehloran fronts and on the two fronts of Zahab and Gilan-e Gharb the battle was fiercer than elsewhere. On the Gilan-e Gharb front Islam's combatants are continuing their advance and are dealing crushing blows to the enemy's trenches, positions and equipment. On the three fronts [as heard] in the Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin region, too, the combatants of Islam scored fresh successes. The number of casualties suffered by Saddam at-Tikriti's forces in Dasht-e Zahab from yesterday afternoon to this morning amounted to 17. On the Sumar front, too, thanks to artillery fire by our heroic forces, five trenches of the mercenary enemy were destroyed.

According to another dispatch the battle continues to rage between the two sides with artillery and heavy weapons fire in Sumar and (Zeleh Zard).

TEHRAN CITES PARS ON FIGHTING ON ABADAN FRONTS

LD081820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1643 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] A PARS correspondent has reported from Abadan that thanks to accurate artillery fire against the positions of the Iraqi infidels at midday today, one enemy tank and two ammunition-carrying vehicles on the Abadan-Ahvaz highway and in the vicinity of Mared were destroyed and that the fire and smoke rising from them could be seen for hours afterward.

Reporting from the forward line of one of the Abadan fronts, the PARS correspondent said: Today, thanks to Katyusha missile fire by the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran against the positions of Saddam's mercenary forces on the Abadan-Mahshahr highway, a number of trenches of Iraq's duped soldiers were destroyed and a number of them were either killed or wounded.

The report says: On the forward line of one of Abadan's fronts, following artillery fire by Islam's soldiers, the enemy's duped servicemen hurriedly retreated and fled from the scene. The same report says: This afternoon, because of a hit by a 106-mm artillery shell fired by our heroic combatants, one vehicle belonging to the Iraqi aggressors was put out of action on Abadan's firing range.

Quoting observers on the frontline of one of Abadan's fronts, the PARS correspondent reported: In the past 48 hours unnatural movements could be seen in the vicinity of Mared indicative of the serious situation on the fronts of the duped mercenaries. According to guards corps observers dispatched from Urumiyeh--now deployed on one of Abadan's fronts after the defeat suffered by the Iraqi aggressors on the southern and western fronts in Iran--the Iraqi soldiers' morale has been shaken in a staggering way and during the night suspect firing could be heard on the other side of the front.

A dispatch which reached us from the Abadan fronts at 1630 today says: The exchange of artillery fire between our heroic combatants and the dupes of Iraq's mercenary regime continues as before and our forces, while maintaining their artillery firepower superiority, are shelling enemy positions. The same report says: The enemy mercenaries, using their long-range artillery, fired on and damaged Abadan's residential regions and municipal public installations.

A Red Crescent relief workers' spokesman, after contacting PARS in Abadan, announced the number of those wounded during the past 24 hours in the city as being 22.

SHIRAZ GENDARMERIE DRAFTEES ORDERED TO REPORT

Firuzabad Draftees

GF082050 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] The Firuzabad Gendarmerie Regiment in two announcements published today has asked college graduates born between 21 March 1959 and 20 March 1961, who graduated in May-June 1980 or previous years, and all other draftees who have their draft documents from Firuzabad, Farashvand, Quir and Meymand to report on order to be assigned. The graduates should report between 10-13 January and the other draftees between 10-16 January to their respective regiments. Those who do not report will be considered absent. The announcement specifies the average graduate grades to be in the range of 15.3 to 15.86 [out of 20].

Kazerun Draftees

GF082045 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] The Kazerun Gendarmerie Regiment has ordered all college graduates who graduated in May-June 1980 or before, with a final grade average between 15.2 and 15.86 and who are registered with Kazerun, Nurabad, (Konafaseh) regiments and districts, and have registered prior to 8 October 1981 [as heard] to report to Kazerun Gendarmerie Regiment at 0800 on Sunday, 11 January.

ARABISTAN POPULAR MOVEMENT SENDS MEMO TO WALDHEIM

LD090949 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 7 Jan 81 p 2

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT report: "'The Arab Masses Movement' of Arabistan Sends Memo to Waldheim Demanding Independence and Self-Rule"]

[Text] London--The Arab Masses Movement [Al-Karakah Al-Jamihiriyah Al-'Arabiyah] in Arabistan has sent a memorandum to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim explaining the conditions of the people of Arabistan and requesting that the memorandum be considered as an official document of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

After discussing at length the history of Arabistan and the struggle of its people for the sake of liberation and the establishment of a regime representing them and seeking to achieve their interests and national security, the memorandum says: "Our people of Arabistan did not submit to occupation. Indeed they resist it with successive revolutions and uprisings. Liberation socieites and movements have been set up in order to seek to get rid of the racist Persian policy through either armed struggle or methods of political action in order to make our people's voice reach the world community. Throughout our struggle we have submitted numerous memorandums and statements to heads of Arab states and neighboring countries and to Arab summit meetings, the Arab League, the Arab foreign ministers conference, and Arab popular organizations and international organizations drawing their attention to our just cause.

The memorandum says: "The racist policy which the ruling regime is applying against us will not weaken our resolve or silence our voice which demands our legitimate national right to establish an autonomous rule in our region stemming from the will of the Arab people.

"While our case is being put to the world community we call on it to support us in accordance with the principles of international responsibility and the dictates of the letter and spirit of the declaration of human rights in order to establish our people's right to set up an autonomous rule in their own region and within the framework of enjoying their legitimate national rights."

NVOI DECRIES IRANIAN OFFICIALS' ANTI-USSR STANCE

TA082113 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Hostility With The True Friends of The System of The Islamic Republic of Iran Is Not Beneficial to The Revolution"]

[Text] Dear Compatriots: Our liberated homeland is passing through quite sensitive and dangerous days. World-devouring U.S. imperialism is openly threatening with aggression the existence of the system of the Islamic Republic and the gains of the admirable revolution of our nation. From the very first days of the victory of our popular and anti-imperialist revolution this world-devouring imperialism did not conceal the fact that it will not desist from aggression, intrigue and conspiracy against free, revolutionary Iran. All the anti-Iranian measures of this world-devourer, including its new ultimatum to the Islamic Republic's government, are aimed at crushing the system of the Islamic Republic and at altering the popular and anti-imperialist goals of the Iranian nation.

In connection with this indisputable fact we are addressing those who, knowingly or unknowingly, by distorting the slogan "neither East nor West" according to their own inclination, have in fact transformed it into the banner of struggle against the East--the real and actual friends of our revolution. When we say that the East--namely the socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union--is the true friend and supporter of the revolution and the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this is an indisputable fact for whose confirmation hundreds and thousands of examples can be shown. No fair-minded and informed person can deny the fact that in those difficult days on the eve of the revolution the warning of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to the United States of America and the emphasis that determining the fate of Iran is only in the hands of the Iranian nation itself, and the reaffirmation of the principle that the Soviet Union will not tolerate aggression on Iran by anyone under any pretext and excuse, had a great historic value in cautioning U.S. imperialism from committing aggression on Iran and in foiling the plan of Carter, General Huyser and Brzezinski. Moreover, this warning played a great role in creating a favorable international background for the victory of our nation's admirable revolution.

Any fair-minded and informed Iranian and any individual divorced from blind fanaticism and superficiality can clearly comprehend what calamity the aggressor and usurper America--which has placed our liberated homeland under its economic and military blockade extending from Egypt to the waters of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, and which has concentrated its great naval armada in the coastal waters of our homeland--would have created in our country had it sensed even for one moment that the same East, comprising the Soviet Union and socialist countries and which is being resented by government officials, had desisted from supporting and backing the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During this very short era of the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran we have clearly observed and continue to observe the fact that on the basis of their mental prejudice some of our country's circles have fallen so deeply into the trap of anti-Soviet propaganda that, willingly or unwillingly, they have transformed their anti-Soviet mentality into a criterion of diplomacy. So much so that without considering the facts they claim that the Soviet Union is in a state of war with Iran.

The anti-Soviet mentality in a number of our country's circles is on a such level that while they claim proficiency in social, economic and political science and in running the affairs of the country, up to this date they still refuse to call our northern neighboring country, namely the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, by its official and actual name, and contrary to all diplomatic norms and political etiquette they suffice with mentioning the word "Russia", which in the best of circumstances is proof of their lack of understanding of the basics of social and political science.

Socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union, have until now repeatedly declared their readiness to render all-out support to the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran. If during the post-revolutionary era a step has been taken toward the development of relations between our country and socialist countries and the Soviet Union, this was purely at the initiative of the socialist countries, and not at the initiative of Iran's responsible officials. The United States wants at all costs to reestablish its ominous domination over liberated Iran, and in order to promote this evil goal it has undertaken the necessary and required preparations with the utmost speed. You ask: Then what is it waiting for? The answer to this question is very clear. It knows that socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union, support and back the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and believe that it is the Iranian nation itself that should determine its destiny.

In the face of these indisputable facts which are clear even to any school child, one should not still be preoccupied with blind fanaticism and the anti-Soviet disease and should not strike consecutive blows at the revolution and its gains. If we really want to maintain our homeland's independence and freedom and preserve the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran we should put aside blind fanaticism, superficiality, monopoly-seeking and mental prejudice, and should take the path of friendship and cooperation with our real friends.

NVOI CLAIMS PAKISTAN AIDING ANTI-IRAN ELEMENTS

TA081837 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 8 January carried a commentary entitled "Pakistan--The base of the United States and China in The Middle East." Under U.S. and Chinese pressure, Pakistan has been transformed into a base not only against Afghanistan but also against our Islamic Republic. Recently Ziaul Haq's military regime signed secret agreements with the United States and China. These agreements are aimed at destroying and eliminating the revolutionary gains of the Afghan and Iranian nations. Moreover, the International Monetary Fund, which is basically under U.S. control, has granted $3.3 billion in aid to Pakistan, which will be used for modernizing Pakistan's Armed Forces and for the purchase of a considerable quantity of modern arms and military equipment. In Pakistani camps, where the training of bandits and counterrevolutionaries is continuing, recently Egyptian and Israeli experts in sabotage and espionage have also been observed. The United States and China are trying to obtain the approval of Pakistan's military regime for the establishment of a military and naval base west of Karachi.

Pakistan is helping the U.S. more than ever in its anti-Iranian activities. The U.S. has recently infiltrated secretly a large number of imperialist mercenaries, including counterrevolutiolnary elements who had fled our country following the overthrow of the deceased shah, into Sistan va Baluchestan Province for the purpose of inciting ethnic minorities against our Islamic Republic. This fact is proof that for the sake of the Americans Pakistan is not only plotting against Afghanistan, but is attempting to use the problems arising from the war imposed on our homeland to further disturb the situation in our country. Pakistan's policy of militarism is also being condemned by all the progressive forces in Pakistan itself.

SRI LANKA TO ESTABLISH OVERSEAS INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

BK090852 Colombo SUN in English 3 Jan 81 p 1

[By Arjuna Ranawana]

[Text] Government is to set up a new overseas intelligence service.

The outlines for such a service, intended primarily for security purposes, are now being drawn up by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Foreign Ministry has already had consultations with the Defence Ministry regarding officers from the police and the armed services to be drafted into the new intelligence service which will be placed under the Directorate of Foreign Affairs.

According to official sources the proposed intelligence service will be responsible for information on security of the country. Its primary function will be the security of Lanka's missions abroad.

This will include the screening of staff, perimetre and personnel security as well as "plugging all leaks," the sources said.

In addition, the new intelligence service will be expected to build up close liaison with law-enforcement agencies overseas to help the Sri Lanka Government apprehend any fugitive from its law in those countries.

The sources said the need for such a service has also been felt in relation to investigations concerning the terrorist movement in the north. Tabs had to be kept on those believed to be raising funds for this movement abroad.

Although both police and other agencies battling the terrorists believe that none of the men involved in these activities has been trained in the handling of sophisticated weaponry or advanced terrorist techniques, the place where they are being trained is yet to be located.

Officers on the trail of one of a most wanted man have established that he was trained in a west Asian country in a clandestine camp and was later moved through several European and African countries during his chase.

According to present plans, the new service will be formed of a small elite band of men chosen from the police and the armed services.